

meet the stern demands of life—and all whose power to do good is limited within the circle already described—there is still a large majority left, whose pecuniary resources, if properly applied, would enable them to bestow upon the Church and the world an incredible amount of blessing, in an incredibly short period of time. It is melancholy to reflect on the treasures that are wasted on pleasure, folly and sin; and on the number of rich men who devote their gold to the promotion of objects unworthy of an age of high civilization, far beneath the dignity of cultivated reason, and, of course, therefore opposed to the noble and benevolent spirit of Christianity. Men "consume upon their lusts," and lavish on the pride of life, wealth, which, were it consecrated to knowledge and religion, would speedily accomplish for our country and the world results of the grandest and most enduring character.

PRINCIPLE AND IMPULSE.—Principle is a child of light, and boon of heaven; while Impulse, though he claims to be a brother, is a creature wholly of earth: How unlike, in features, in conduct, and in character! Principle has a steady, placid, unmoved countenance, holding in his hand a scroll, inscribed DUTY, which he very frequently consults. Impulse has a countenance lighted up with smiles, and kindled with expectation, or else fallen, dejected, and looking this and that way, to see how he can leap over difficulties, or run away from them. Principle is remarkable for going straight forward, where Duty directs, whether others will go, or whether he must go alone. Impulse watches to see whether the multitude will go, and then leaps forward to take the lead. He will go through thorns and briars, if he can go through with a single dash; and leap over torrents, if he can do it at a single bound. Principle will do it, if he has to take the briars out of the way, one by one, and if he has to toil a long time in building a bridge over the torrent. There is no relationship between the two, and when Impulse claims that he is a brother to Principle, he utters a foul slander.

SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.—It is in every man's power to be remiss and negligent; or to be attentive and considerate; to dwell upon religion heaven, and hell, often and long; or to dismiss those subjects, and shut out the consideration of them. According as we do one or the other, not according as our abilities are great or small, we shall become good or bad men. It is not want of abilities, it is want of serious consideration, that is the inlet to every vice. The things above are like the stars, which, however great in themselves, shine upon us by reason of their distance with a feeble light and diminished glory. But consideration is a telescope which brings them home to us, gives them their proper dimensions and just magnitude, and makes us consider how little and despicable this earth is, to which our affections are attached, in comparison of those numerous, great, and splendid objects which are above.

Gold Drops.

Nothing can shine with undiminished lustre, but religion and knowledge, which are essentially and intrinsically bright.

Nothing can be long entertaining, but what is in some measure beneficial, because nothing else will bear a calm review.

Modesty always sits gracefully upon youth: it covers a multitude of faults, and doubles the lustre of every virtue, which it seems to hide.

The perfections of men are like flowers, which appear more beautiful when their leaves are a little contracted and folded up, than when they are full-blown, and display themselves, without any reserve, to the view.

Fear is in the human constitution, what weights are to some machines, very necessary to adjust, regulate and balance the motion of the fine, curious, and active springs.

We are no further moral beings, than we are accountable beings.

It is much easier to conceive a thousand beautiful thoughts concerning virtue in our closet, than to put one of them in practice.

There is one only unfading beauty, one undecaying ornament, and that is, the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

We regret the non-arrival of our papers at *Aylesford* and *Bridgetown*, and assure our agents there, that the parcels have been most carefully mailed. We shall enquire at the Post Office to see if measures cannot be adopted to prevent the recurrence of the disappointment.

GUIDE TO HOLINESS.—We have received the first No. of Vol. XX. of *The Guide to Holiness*, published in Boston. Of this excellent work, *Zion's Herald* says—"Few if any of the publications of the Church have done more good than the Guide." We shall be glad to receive subscribers' names. Published monthly, pp. 24, \$1.00 per annum, in advance.

The Chairman of the N. S. District gratefully acknowledges the following donation to the N. S. District Contingent Fund: viz.—
"A Friend," at Halifax, £1 0 0

The advertisement respecting Sackville Academy came too late for this number.

The next term of Sackville Academy will begin on Thursday, the 7th August.

The foundation stone of a new College, in which students are to be trained in the principles of *Tractarianism*, has been lately laid at Hurst Pierport, near Shoreham, England.

A Protestant Alliance has been formed in England, which includes evangelical Christians of greatest eminence in all the churches of the Mother country. A hopeful sign of the times!

Cardinal Wiseman is said to have left England abruptly for the Continent, for fear of the Speaker's warrant. Particulars in our next.

About two hundred feet of the wharf of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, east of the Station house, in Portland, gave way on the 18th inst., carrying with it about twelve hundred tons of railroad iron, and three cars loaded with pressed hay. The water where the iron lays, is from eight to ten feet deep at low tide.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary arrived in the city from his delegation to Canada on the subject of the Railway, on Monday evening last. No official disclosures have since been made. It is said that Canada and New Brunswick are willing to agree to Earl Grey's proposals, and that all that is now wanting is the adherence of Nova Scotia. Time will soon solve all mysteries.

The Bishop of the English Church in the Diocese of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Herbert Binney, D.D., came passenger in the last R. M. Steamer from England.

Mrs. O'Brien's house, near John's Foundry, was consumed by fire on Thursday night last.

A Little about London.

St. Paul's Churchyard and Paternoster Row are among the antiquities of bibliography. John Newbery's name still predominates over the corner of the churchyard and Ludgate Hill, the spot from whence issued the spangled Gooly Two Shoes of our childhood. A few doors off Cowper's Task was published. Dear Cowper lived in the Inner Temple, a few paces from the place of this writing. Ecclesiastical names prevail in this part of the city—Paternoster Row, Ave Maria Lane, Credo Lane, and Amen Corner. The Row, as it is familiarly called, is little more than six paces wide, and received its name, says Stow, "from stationers or text-writers that dwelt there, who wrote all sorts of books then in use, namely, A, B, C, with the Paternoster, Ave, Creed, Graces," &c. It is the greatest centre of publication in the world. Longman's and Rivington's need no comment. The old sign of the Bible and Crown is extant at Mr. Rivington's. The Religious Tract Society has large and costly arrangements. God grant that their bow may abide in strength! The portraits of Burder and Bickersteth denote their position. Bagster's Bible warehouse deserves a visit. The head of the establishment has lately died, but the business is kept up by two sons. Their recent large print Greek Testament and their octavo Septuagint claim the attention of ministers. Rich. Baynes is known to all buyers of Nonconformist literature. Dr. Smith and Dr. Choules are well known in Paternoster Row. A leading publisher asserts that a large proportion of old English works find their way into America. Parker's in the Strand, is the rendezvous of the Tractarians. Hatchard's, in Piccadilly, is the favourite shop of the Evangelical Churchmen of the Clapham School. A tendency to more exclusive Churchism is evident in this otherwise estimable party. Chapman's, in the Strand, is the focus of Carlyle and Emersonian liberalism. Here you find reprints of Strauss, of Emerson, and even of Poughkeepsie Davis. The next house is that in which famous Jacob Tonson lived. Here appeared first Thomson's Seasons, Tom Jones, and the histories of Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon.

A few steps beyond Temple Bar take you to the delightful seclusion of the Temple, to the house where Johnson lived, and the house in which Charles Lamb was born. Further on, beyond Fetter Lane, in Bolt Court, is the house in which Johnson died. In or near the Strand, is also the Savoy, once a palace, in 1245, but more memorable to Protestants for the Savoy Conference, in 1661, where 12 prelates were met by Calamy, Baxter, and other Presbyterians. The merry Fuller was at the time lecturer at the Savoy. A foreign service is still attended in that quiet court.

Near to Finsbury Square is the burial ground called Bunhill Fields, "the Campo Santo of the Dissenters," as Southey calls it; and justly, for here lie the remains of Goodwin, of John Owen,

the prince of English theologians, of Bunyan, of George Fox, the first Quaker, of Fleetwood, of Wesley's mother, and (beloved name) of Isaac Watts.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived at this port from Liverpool on Tuesday evening last about 6 o'clock. The following are the principal items of news:—

Great Britain.

The Agricultural prospects of the British Islands are of the most gratifying character. The revenue and trade returns exhibit in a marked manner the increasing prosperity of the mother country. Everything in England gives place in interest to Her Majesty's visit to the Guildhall, and the wonders of the Crystal Palace. The magnificence of the former is said to have never been surpassed, while the splendours of the latter have been undiminished. The Lord Mayor of London has, by order of Her Majesty been created a Baronet, and testimonials are being showered upon Mr. Paxton, the Architect.

On Wednesday night Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured with their presence the grand entertainment given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London, in the Guildhall, in celebration of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. The rarity of the royal visit to the city by night, and the brilliancy of the spectacle, rendered the occasion one of the most lively interest to the countless thousands of foreign and provincial visitors who are now congregated in the metropolis, as well as to the vast masses of our own population.

The *London Morning Chronicle* says:—Between three and four o'clock, 20th June, the relative merits of the Canadian and English fire-engines were tested at the Serpentine, in the presence of Mr. Dilke and Mr. Cole of the Executive, Mr. Braidwood, of the fire brigade, and a jury appointed to try the question. We believe that the Canadian engine was considered a peculiarly excellent one, and that it threw the water nearly 140 yards—240 feet further than the English one.

A petition has been extensively signed in the Liverpool Exchange Newsroom, for presentation to the Lord of the Admiralty, praying their lordships to send a steamer to Jones' Sound, where a cairn of stones has recently been discovered; the memorialists thinking that, if that particular portion of the Arctic seas were examined, some satisfactory evidence might be obtained, which would lead either to the rescue of Sir John Franklin and his companions, or, at all events, allay the universal excitement by throwing a clear light upon their fate.

The third reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was moved in the House of Commons on the 4th of July. The motion was agreed to without a division. On the question that the bill do now pass, the Premier moved the omission of the words introduced by Sir R. Thesiger, extending the penalty of £100 to the procuring, publishing, and putting in use of Bulls, Rescripts, &c., and authorising private parties to prosecute, with the consent of the Attorney General. Sir F. Thesiger argued that the retention of the clause was necessary to complete the measure. The Solicitor General said the amendment did not add force to the bill. Mr. Napier made an effort to be heard, but his voice was drowned with cries for a division.—At this stage of the proceedings, the Irish members rose in a body and left the House.—On division, the numbers stood thus: for the Premier's motion 129—against it 208. The announcement was received with vehement cheering. Lord John Russell then moved another amendment, that the words "empowering informers to prosecute," &c., be left out; for the motion 129, against it 175. The House then divided on the question, that the bill do now pass: for the bill 263, against 50.

Yesterday week the Crystal Palace was visited by nearly 26,000 visitors, being a very considerable increase on the numbers of the preceding Friday. The total receipts were £2614 3s. 6d., including £22 1s. for season tickets.

On Saturday the receipts were £1565 15s., and the numbers entering the building 11,747. The Queen, Prince Albert and the royal children visited the building at their usual early hour.

On Monday the number of admissions was 61,670, and the receipts £2,852 2s. Among the visitors were Prince Albert, the boys of the Naval Asylum, Greenwich, those of the Vengeance, 84, now under orders for the East Indies, and a body of 500 men from the printing office of Messrs. Clowes.

On Tuesday an almost unprecedented number of people visited the Crystal Palace. The receipts at the doors rose to £3169 5s.—except on two days the largest amount that has yet been taken in shillings. On the 17th of June, £3,191 2s. was the sum taken, and on the 14th of June £3186 12s. According to the police returns 65,962 persons entered the building. The "retiring" and washing rooms have been highly suc-

cessful. During the month of May £228 was taken for the retiring rooms, and for the last ten days of the month £16 10s. 6d. for the washing rooms. In June £460 16s. 2d., were received for the retiring, and £101 2s. 5d., for the washing rooms. These results are expected to lead to the opening of similar establishments throughout the metropolis.

The attendance on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace, although not so great as on the previous day, was still greater than the Wednesday of the preceding week. Her Majesty was one of the earliest visitors, and having proceeded at once to the electric telegraph office, spent some minutes in watching the operations of this great scientific wonder of the country. As a test of the rapidity with which messages might be conveyed to and from distant points, her Majesty commanded that a message should be forwarded to Edinburgh for the latest paragraph of news in the Scotch papers. The answer, a paragraph of ten lines, came back before her Majesty left the building and announced, curiously enough, the arrival of the Countess of Neuilly (ex-Queen of France) in the northern capital.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather on Thursday, 61,492 persons visited the Crystal Palace, and the large amount of £2958 was taken at the doors.

The prizes are not to be awarded till after the close of the Exhibition, the period for which was fixed, on Saturday, for about the middle of October. It is intended that arrangements shall be made for lighting up the building in the evenings.

The Dublin Correspondent of the Daily News, writing under date of July 10, says:

The *Advocate* of last evening sounds an alarm on the re-appearance of the potato disease. That journal says:

The truly formidable disease which committed such extensive ravages among the potato crops of past seasons, has, even at this early period, made its appearance in several localities; and although we are not disposed to act the part of alarmists, yet the fact should be made generally known, so that the first indications of the presence of the disease may be noted, and that measures may be adopted accordingly, to mitigate the evil as far as possible.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—A conference took place on the 4th of July at Castel Gandolfo between the Pope and the King of Naples, who had landed that night at Port d'Anzio, where he was received by Cardinal Antonelli. His Majesty embarked the same night immediately after the conference.

The Council of State has decided that in case the President should provoke the overthrow of Article 45 of the Constitution, he would be accused of high treason.

General Baragnay d'Hilliers has resigned his office of commander-in-chief of the army of Paris. The *Constitutionnel* says that this step, which has stirred some sensation, is simply the necessary result of the rule which prevents representatives from receiving a mission for more than six months consecutively.

M. Popin Schalleur, a leading Bonapartist, is sure of being returned for the Seine at Marne, having obtained 22,679 votes out of 29,637.

General Fapvier yesterday gave notice of the motion for the election of the Constituent Assembly by universal suffrage, in case the revision should be voted.

M. de Labouliou has been appointed reporter on the departmental province of the Municipal Bill.

In Paris the soldiers of the 33rd. regiment continue to be insulted by workmen and others for having formed part of the expedition to Rome.

SPAIN.—To-day, July 5, M. Madoc made a speech against the bill for the settlement of the debt, which occupied the whole sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. The *Gazette* contains the report of the committee appointed to examine the bill for the settlement of the floating debt. Bermudez de Castro has postponed his motion till Monday.

Items.

Vote by Ballot is becoming exceedingly popular in England. A motion in Parliament in its favour was carried against the Government 84 to 50.

Lord John Russell has consented to the abolition of a property qualification for members of Parliament.

The liberal provisions of the Portuguese Electoral decree have given great satisfaction. The government have reduced the Excise duties one half, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. The British claims were likely to be soon and honourably settled.

We learn from Constantinople that a number of the now subjected tribes of the Caucasus had attacked, with 25,000 men, the Russian Line of Tschemer, and defeated all the detachments of the Russian fortified camp.

The annual allowance of the East India Company to sustain idol worship has ceased, and Juggernaut is left to his own followers.

Assassinations continue in Rome almost daily. Earthquake shocks continued at Rhodes and other Isles of the Mediterranean.